NUMB. XXV.] THE [JANUARY 13, 1787.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1787. [VOL. I.

The following bill has been twice read, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be printed for public conſideration.

An ACT for erecting parts of the county of Weſtmoreland and Waſhington, into a ſeparate county.

WHEREAS, it hath been repreſented to the houſe, by a number of the inhabitants of the town of Pittſburg and the adjacent country, that they labour under great inconveniencies from the diſtance of the ſeat of juſtice from them, and that the ſaid town, would be a ſafe, proper and convenient place, to eſtabliſh the ſeat of juſtice of a new county, to be erected and formed out of Weſtmoreland and Waſhington counties.

Therefore be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That parts of the ſaid counties of Weſtmoreland and Waſhington ſhall be and are hereby erected into a ſeparate county, by the name of

and ſhall be diſtinguiſhed by the following boundaries, that is to ſay, beginning on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Flaherty's run and running thence in a direct line, to a point on Chartier's river, two miles below the mouth of Miller's run, and thence in a direct line to the mouth of the Youghiogany river, where it empties into Monongahela river, thence down the middle of the Monongahela river, to the mouth of turtle river, and thence down the middle of the ſaid river, to the moſt weſterly branch thereof, thence up the middle of the ſaid branch to the head thereof, thence to the head of Plumb run and down the middle of the ſaid run, to the middle of the Allegany river, thence up the middle of the ſaid river, to the line of Northumberland county at the mouth of Conewago river, thence up the middle of the ſaid river, to the northern boundary of this ſtate; if the ſaid river ſhall extend ſo far, and if not, then from the head of the ſaid river, by a line due north to the ſaid northern boundary, thence along the ſaid northern boundary weſtward to the weſtern boundary of the ſtate, thence down the ſaid boundary ſoutherly to the Ohio river aforeſaid, and up the middle of the ſaid river, to the place of beginning.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid county of ſhall at all times hereafter, have and enjoy all and ſingular, the powers, rights, liberties privileges and juriſdictions, which the inhabitants of any other county of this ſtate, do, may or ought to enjoy, by the conſtitution and laws of the ſtate.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the juſtices of the peace, commiſſioned at the time of paſſing this act, and reſiding within the ſaid county of ſhall be juſtices of the peace of the ſaid county, during the time for which they are ſo commiſſioned, and they or any three of them, ſhall and may hold courts of general quarter ſeſſions of the peace, and the juſtices of common pleas in like manner, commiſſioned and reſiding, or any three of them ſhall and may hold courts of common pleas in the ſaid county, during the time for which they are as aforeſaid commiſſioned, and the ſaid courts of general quarter ſeſſions of the peace and of common pleas, ſhall have all and ſingular the powers, authority, rights and juriſdictions to all intents and purpoſes, as other the courts of general quarter ſeſſions and of the common pleas, in any of the other counties of the ſtate, may can or ought to have in their reſpective counties, which courts ſhall ſit and be held for the ſaid county of on the Tueſday preceding each of the courts of quarter ſeſſions and of common pleas in the county of Fayette, in every year.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the juſtices of the peace, for the ſaid county of ſhall be elected from time to time, by the freeholders of the ſame as often as occaſion ſhall require, by and according to the conſtitution of the ſtate and this act, within the following diſtricts; that is to ſay, all the lands lying within the ſaid county, ſhall be the firſt diſtrict for the purpoſe aforeſaid; and all the lands lying ſhall be the ſecond diſtrict, and all the lands lying ſhall be the third diſtrict, in which ſaid diſtricts, there ſhall ſeverally be elected juſtices of the peace, to be returned elected, to the ſupreme executive council, of whom in number ſhall be commiſſioned for ſuch diſtrict:

Provided always, That the juſtices of the peace in commiſſion, and reſiding in the ſaid county of at the time of paſſing this act, ſhall be and remain juſtices of the peace of the ſaid county, during the time they would have been and continued juſtices of the peace, of the ſaid counties of Weſtmoreland and Waſhington reſpectively, if this ſection had not been inſerted in, or made part of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the juſtices of the ſupreme court of this ſtate, ſhall have the like powers, juriſdictions and authorities, within the ſaid county of as by law they are veſted with, and entitled to in any of the other counties of the ſtate, and they are hereby authoriſed and empowered from time to time, to deliver the gaol of the ſaid county of of capital and other offenders, in like manner as they are authoriſed to do in any other county of the ſtate.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no action or ſuit now commenced or depending in the ſaid county of Waſhington or of Weſtmoreland, nor any action or ſuit, which ſhall be commenced in the courts of either of the ſaid counties, in the due and uſual form, before the courts of the ſaid county of ſhall be reſpectively opened and organized, ſo as to do buſineſs according to the courſe of the laws, and uſage of Pennſylvania, ſhall be delayed diſcontinued or affected by this act, but the ſame ſhall proceed to judgment; and execution ſhall be iſſued and done upon all ſuch judgments, by the ſheriff or coroner of either of the ſaid counties of Weſtmoreland or Waſhington, as if this had not been made, and that it ſhall and may be lawful for the juſtices of the courts of Weſtmoreland or Waſhington counties aforeſaid, for carrying on and obtaining the effects of ſuch ſuits, to iſſue any meſne, judicial or other proceſs for ſuch purpoſe, to be directed to the ſheriff or coroner of the ſaid county of Weſtmoreland or Waſhington, which ſheriff or coroner is hereby commanded to obey the ſaid proceſs, and make the neceſſary and uſual return thereof, before the juſtices of the court iſſuing ſuch proceſs, as if the party or parties defendant were reſiding, in the ſame county.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That until a ſheriff and coroner ſhall be choſen in the ſaid county of in purſuance of this act, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſheriff and coroner of the county of Weſtmoreland, or of the county of Waſhington; or of either of them, the ſaid ſheriff or coroner of the ſaid counties reſpectively, to officiate and act in diſcharge of their ſeveral duties, as fully for the purpoſes aforeſaid, as they may or can do, in the reſpective counties of Weſtmoreland and Waſhington aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſheriff, treaſurer, prothonotary, collectors of exciſe and all officers that have heretofore by law uſually given ſecurity for the faithful diſcharge of their reſpective offices, who ſhall hereafter be appointed or elected in the ſaid county of before they or any of them, ſhall enter upon the execution of their reſpective offices, ſhall give ſufficient ſecurity in the ſame ſums, and ſubject to ſuits or actions, in the ſame manner and form, and for the ſame uſes, truſts and purpoſes, as ſuch officers are by law obliged to do, in the county of

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the collector of exciſe of the ſaid county of is hereby empowered to demand, collect, receive and recover the exciſe appointed to be paid, by any act or acts of aſſembly, within the boundaries of the ſaid county, and alſo the arrearages thereof, of and from all and every perſon and perſons within the ſaid county, vending or retailing any of the liquors by the ſaid act or acts, made liable to pay the ſame, and alſo, the duties, fines, or forfeitures, laid or impoſed, or that ſhall happen to ariſe, or become due for any thing done, contrary to the true intent and meaning of any of the ſaid act or acts, which recovery ſhall be had and made, in the ſaid county of in the like manner and form as is uſual, and according to the courſe of proceeding in the other counties of this ſtate.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the collector of the exciſe for the county of aforeſaid; the better to enable him to recover the arrearages of exciſe now due, or which ſhall become due before the paſſing of this act, ſhall apply to the collectors of exciſe for the ſaid counties of Weſtmoreland and Waſhington for liſts; which they are hereby enjoined to deliver to him, containing the names of all perſons in arrear for exciſe within their reſpective counties, and how much from each of them.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That at the firſt general election, to be holden for the ſaid county of which election ſhall be holden at in the ſaid town of Pittſburgh, on the ſecond Tueſday in October next; there ſhall be choſen repreſentative to ſerve in the general aſſembly of the ſtate; one councillor, two proper perſons for ſheriffs, two proper perſons for coroners, and three commiſſioners, in the ſame manner, and under the ſame terms, rules, regulations and penalties, as by the conſtitution and laws of this ſtate are directed in reſpect to the other counties thereof, and the ſaid repreſentative, councillor, and other officers when choſen and duly qualified, ſhall have and enjoy all and ſingular ſuch powers, authorities and privileges in and for their county aforeſaid, as ſuch officers elected in and for their county aforeſaid, as ſuch officers elected in and for any other county of this ſtate, may can or ought to have.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That whereas the expence of erecting a court houſe, gaol, and other neceſſary public buildings for the uſe of the ſaid county of may be thought unſuitable at preſent, to the ſituation of the country, hereby erected into the ſaid ſeparate county of the commiſſioners of the ſaid county are hereby authoriſed and required to contract for, and rent proper buildings for ſuch purpoſes in the ſaid town of Pittſburg, at the expence of the ſaid county of and they are hereby empowered to make draughts on the treaſurer of the ſaid county, for the expences and charges to be incurred as aforeſaid: and the ſaid buildings ſo contracted for and rented by the ſaid commiſſioners, ſhall reſpectively be uſed, appropriated and employed for the ſaid public uſes, as the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall order, direct and appoint, until further and other proviſion ſhall be made by the legiſlature in ſaid reſpects.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That or any two of them, are hereby appointed commiſſioners to run and mark the line of the ſaid county of or ſo much of the ſaid line, as they ſhall think proper and neceſſary, which line when ſo run and marked, ſhall be the boundary of the ſaid county; and the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall receive for their ſaid ſervices, at the rate of per day each, in full of all expences in and about the ſaid buſineſs, to be paid equally by the counties of Weſtmoreland, Waſhington, and by draughts, to be made by the county commiſſioners of the ſaid counties reſpectively, on the reſpective treaſurers thereof, which draughts the ſaid commiſſioners are hereby authoriſed and directed to make, and the ſaid treaſurers to comply therewith.

The SUBSCRIBER.

NUMBER VI.

To the PRINTERS.

Gentlemen,

I perceive it neceſſary, at preſent, to ſend you this piece, though out of order, according to the general plan I had laid down for the introducing of theſe numbers.

DRUNKENNESS.

THAT ſpirituous liquors have a natural tendency to inflame the blood, to conſume the vital juices, to deſtroy the force of the veſſels, to contract the nerves, and to weaken the ſinews; that they not only diſorder the mind for a time, but by a frequent uſe, precipitate old age, exaſperate diſeaſes, and multiply and increaſe all the infirmities to which the body of man is liable, is generally known to all, whoſe regard to their own health, has at any time engaged them in ſuch enquiries.

We live in a country where the effects of ſtrong liquors have been of a long time well known: we know they produce in almoſt every one, an high opinion of his own merit; that they blow up the ſparks of pride into a flame, and therefore, deſtroy all voluntary ſubmiſſion: they put an end to ſubor-

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And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid county of ſhall at all times hereafter, have and enjoy all and ſingular, the powers, rights, liberties privileges and juriſdictions, which the inhabitants of any other county of this ſtate, do, may or ought to enjoy, by the conſtitution and laws of the ſtate.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the juſtices of the peace, commiſſioned at the time of paſſing this act, and reſiding within the ſaid county of ſhall be juſtices of the peace of the ſaid county, during the time for which they are ſo commiſſioned, and they or any three of them, ſhall and may hold courts of general quarter ſeſſions of the peace, and the juſtices of common pleas in like manner, commiſſioned and reſiding, or any three of them ſhall and may hold courts of common pleas in the ſaid county, during the time for which they are as aforeſaid commiſſioned, and the ſaid courts of general quarter ſeſſions of the peace and of common pleas, ſhall have all and ſingular the powers, authority, rights and juriſdictions to all intents and purpoſes, as other the courts of general quarter ſeſſions and of the common pleas, in any of the other counties of the ſtate, may can or ought to have in their reſpective counties, which courts ſhall ſit and be held for the ſaid county of on the Tueſday preceding each of the courts of quarter ſeſſions and of common pleas in the county of Fayette, in every year.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the juſtices of the peace, for the ſaid county of ſhall be elected from time to time, by the freeholders of the ſame as often as occaſion ſhall require, by and according to the conſtitution of the ſtate and this act, within the following diſtricts; that is to ſay, all the lands lying within the ſaid county, ſhall be the firſt diſtrict for the purpoſe aforeſaid; and all the lands lying ſhall be the ſecond diſtrict, and all the lands lying ſhall be the third diſtrict, in which ſaid diſtricts, there ſhall ſeverally be elected juſtices of the peace, to be returned elected, to the ſupreme executive council, of whom in number ſhall be commiſſioned for ſuch diſtrict:

Provided always, That the juſtices of the peace in commiſſion, and reſiding in the ſaid county of at the time of paſſing this act, ſhall be and remain juſtices of the peace of the ſaid county, during the time they would have been and continued juſtices of the peace, of the ſaid counties of Weſtmoreland and Waſhington reſpectively, if this ſection had not been inſerted in, or made part of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the juſtices of the ſupreme court of this ſtate, ſhall have the like powers, juriſdictions and authorities, within the ſaid county of as by law they are veſted with, and entitled to in any of the other counties of the ſtate, and they are hereby authoriſed and empowered from time to time, to deliver the gaol of the ſaid county of of capital and other offenders, in like manner as they are authoriſed to do in any other county of the ſtate.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no action or ſuit now commenced or depending in the ſaid county of Waſhington or of Weſtmoreland, nor any action or ſuit, which ſhall be commenced in the courts of either of the ſaid counties, in the due and uſual form, before the courts of the ſaid county of ſhall be reſpectively opened and organized, ſo as to do buſineſs according to the courſe of the laws, and uſage of Pennſylvania, ſhall be delayed diſcontinued or affected by this act, but the ſame ſhall proceed to judgment; and execution ſhall be iſſued and done upon all ſuch judgments, by the ſheriff or coroner of either of the ſaid counties of Weſtmoreland or Waſhington, as if this had not been made, and that it ſhall and may be lawful for the juſtices of the courts of Weſtmoreland or Waſhington counties aforeſaid, for carrying on and obtaining the effects of ſuch ſuits, to iſſue any meſne, judicial or other proceſs for ſuch purpoſe, to be directed to the ſheriff or coroner of the ſaid county of Weſtmoreland or Waſhington, which ſheriff or coroner is hereby commanded to obey the ſaid proceſs, and make the neceſſary and uſual return thereof, before the juſtices of the court iſſuing ſuch proceſs, as if the party or parties defendant were reſiding, in the ſame county.

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THAT ſpirituous liquors have a natural tendency to inflame the blood, to conſume the vital juices, to deſtroy the force of the veſſels, to contract the nerves, and to weaken the ſinews; that they not only diſorder the mind for a time, but by a frequent uſe, precipitate old age, exaſperate diſeaſes, and multiply and increaſe all the infirmities to which the body of man is liable, is generally known to all, whoſe regard to their own health, has at any time engaged them in ſuch enquiries.

We live in a country where the effects of ſtrong liquors have been of a long time well known: we know they produce in almoſt every one, an high opinion of his own merit; that they blow up the ſparks of pride into a flame, and therefore, deſtroy all voluntary ſubmiſſion: they put an end to ſubor-

ofnation, and raiſe every man to an equality. They remove all that awe by which men are reſtrained within the limits of their proper ſpheres, and incite every man to preſs upon him that ſtands before him, that ſtands in the place of which that ſudden elevation of heart which drunkenneſs beſtows, makes him think himſelf more worthy.

In public, ſo enormous, and ſo pernicious has been this dreadful method of drunkenneſs, that it has baffled the diligence of the magiſtrates who have endeavoured to ſtop its progreſs or hinder its effects; they find their efforts ineffectual, and their diligence not only uſeleſs to the public, but dangerous to themſelves.

Pride is the parent, and intrepidity the foſterer of reſentment; for theſe reaſons men are always inclined in their debauches, to quarrel and bloodihel.—— They think highly of their own merit, therefore more readily conclude themſelves injured; they are wholly divorced of fear, inſenſible of preſent danger, ſuperior to all authority, therefore thoughtleſs of future puniſhment; what then can hinder them from expreſſing their reſentment with the moſt offenſive freedom, or purſuing their revenge with the moſt daring violence.

Thus are forgotten diſputes revived, and after having been long reconciled, are at laſt terminated by blows, and ſometimes death. Thus are lives deſtroyed upon the moſt trifling occaſions; upon provocations often imaginary, upon chimerical points of honor, where he who gives the offence, perhaps without deſign, ſupports it only becauſe he has given it; and he who reſents it purſues his reſentment only becauſe he will not acknowledge his miſtake. Thus are lives loſt, at a time when thoſe who ſet them at hazard are without conſciouſneſs of their value, without ſenſe of the laws which they violate, and without regard to any motives but the immediate influence of rage and malice.

Drunkenneſs not only corrupts men, by taking away the ſenſe of thoſe reſtraints by which they are kept in awe and withheld from the perpetration of villainies, but by ſuperadding the temptations of poverty; temptations not eaſily to be reſiſted; even by thoſe whoſe eyes are open to the conſequences of their actions, and which, as certainly prevail over thoſe whoſe apprehenſions are laid aſleep, and who never extend their views beyond the gratifications of the preſent moment.

Drunkenneſs is the parent of idleneſs; for no man can apply himſelf to buſineſs, while he is drinking, or drunk; his time is ſpent in jollity and imbecility. Amidſt his companions he is too gay to think of employment or family; and when he has burthened himſelf with liquor, he is too feeble and too ſtupid to return to either.

Poverty is the offspring of idleneſs, as idleneſs is of drunkenneſs. The drunkard's work is little, his expences great; and therefore muſt ſoon ſee his family diſtreſſed, and his ſubſtance reduced to nothing. Thus the man who ſupported his family in decent plenty, and was himſelf at eaſe; becomes at once miſerable and wicked, is deteſted as a nuiſance by the community, and hunted by the officers of juſtice; nor has mankind any thing now to wiſh or hope with regard to him, but by his ſpeedy deſtruction, the ſecurity of the neighbours may be reſtored.

By drunkenneſs the laws are univerſally neglected and defied among the lower claſſes of mankind. The wickedneſs and inſolence is, indeed, ſuch, that murder is almoſt at an end; rank no longer conſpect; nor does dignity afford ſecurity.

A method of ſpending one's time agreeable is a thing ſo little ſtudied, that the common employment of gentlemen, is drinking. This way of entertainment has cuſtom on its ſide; but as ſuch diſorders prevailed, I believe there have been companies that have been guilty of more ſenſeleſs amuſement where there have not happened more of entertainment make againſt, than for the very common that events as much as it has are fatal, and always ſuch. Very few commit excels this way, all a man's reaſon and more accidents which tongue is apt to utter continuance of it. It is heart which may di riſe from a debauch which then would truſt hi as are diſagreeable. With out ſaying more ag good ſenſe about him, his gination and dep things out of mere gaiety of only this ſingle c pleaſe his beſt friends. Who of ourſelves w ſelf to the power of drink, with- above the e ainſt it, than that it raiſes the ima- that cou reſſes the judgment. Were there abhor onſideration, that we are leſs maſters he w en we drink in the leaſt proportion fo igences of thirſt; I ſay, were this all d be objected, it were ſufficient to make us his vice. But we may go on to ſay, that as ho drinks but a little is not a maſter of himſelf, e, who drinks too much, is a ſlave to himſelf.

As for my part, I ever eſteemed a drunkard of all vicious perſons the moſt vicious: for if our actions are to be weighed and conſidered according to the intention of them, what can we think of him who puts himſelf into a circumſtance wherein he can have no intention at all, he incapaciates himſelf for the duties and offices of life, by a ſuſpenſion of all his faculties? if a man conſiders that he cannot under the oppreſſion of drink be a friend, a gentleman, a maſter or a ſubject; that he has ſo long baniſhed himſelf from all that is dear, and given up all that is ſacred to him, he would even then think of a debauch with horror: but when he looks ſtill further, and acknowledges, that he is not only expelled out of all the relations of life, but alſo liable to offend againſt them all, what words can expreſs the terror and deteſtation he would have of ſuch a condition.

I perſiſt in it, that the vicious in general are in a ſtate of death, and I think I may add to the non-exiſtence of drunkards, that they died by their own hands. He is certainly as guilty of ſuicide who periſhes by a ſlow, as he that is diſpatched by an immediate poiſon. The moſt conſpicuous of thoſe who deſtroy themſelves, are ſuch as in their youth fall into this ſort of debauchery, and contract a certain uneaſineſs of ſpirit, which is not to be diverted but by tippling as often as they can fall into company in the day, and conclude with downright drunkenneſs at night. Theſe gentlemen never know the ſatisfaction of youth, but ſkip the years of manhood, and are decrepid ſoon after they are of age.

But as our faults are double when they affect others beſides ourſelves, ſo this vice is ſtill more odious in a married than a ſingle man. He that is the huſband of a woman of honor, and comes home over-loaded with drink, is ſtill more contemptible in proportion to the regard we have to the unhappy conſort of his beaſtiality. The imagination cannot ſhape to itſelf any thing more monſtrous and unnatural than the familiarities between drunkenneſs and chaſtity. The reflection of ſpotleſs innocence with abandoned lewdneſs is what puts this vice in the worſt figure. In a word, he who reſigns his reaſon, is actually guilty of all that he is liable to from the want of it.

Nature, that kind and indulgent mother, hath not only given us appetites, but ſtrongly pointed their objects. The good things of this world are not pernicious from their uſe, but their abuſe: the gorged glutton pays a ſevere tax for his brutality; and the penalties of intoxication far ſurpaſs the joys of the inebriating cup. A debauchee of every claſs is indeed the very direct oppoſite to a man of pleaſure and ſenſe. The true man of pleaſure is he who does not attempt to ſuppreſs, but regulate his paſſions.

When we conſider the delicate mechaniſm of our frame, and that the ſmalleſt irregularity muſt diſorder ſome part of it, he who is deſirous of preſerving health, without which there can be no re ment; will ſhun intemperance as the bane yet in the commerce of the world, it is al ble to avoid, at all periods, aſſociati whoſe humours or diſpoſitions pro centric conduct; and as the ch enjoy- narian is equally to be ſtrai felicity: libertine, a ſacrifice wit moſt impoſſi- to your friends, thou with thoſe ach, or the loſs of pt them to an ec- whoſe conſtant v ractice of a valetudi- tus, and con ed as that of a profeſſed ed in the come ſometimes neceſſary cards, d it be at the price of an head- p'eaſu petite the next day. But thoſe un gils are devoted to Bacchus or Plu- ive every hour loſt that is not employ- circulation of the glaſs, or the playing at ce or billiards, are ſo far from being men of e, that the dreadful chaſms of their lives, cupied in their favorite purſuits, are attended with all the horrors of reflection and keen anguiſh of ſelf-condemnation, added to an impaired conſtitution.

I ſhall juſt conclude with beſeeching my readers ſeriouſly to reflect upon the tragical conſequences of drunkenneſs during the ſmall circle of an human life, but all thoſe put together are ſmall and inſignificant when put in the balance with that eternal woe which the ſcriptures has denounced againſt drunkards; the drunkard is a character in the black catalogue of crimes that excludes from felicity beyond the grave; dreadful thought! to be baniſhed from pleaſure and happineſs forever and ever.

EXTRACTS from the Proceedings of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, Convened at Philadelphia.

THURSDAY, November 30, 1786.

THE report of the committee on the diviſion of Weſtmoreland county, was read a ſecond time.

Mr. Findley wiſhed this buſineſs might go on to publication, to obtain the ſenſe of the people concerned.

Mr. Evans was againſt the diviſion. He had been informed there were not more than 300 inhabitants in the propoſed new county—it had been well obſerved by a gentleman on a former day that the diviſion ſhould be formed upon the principle of population.

Mr. Findley did not know the exact number, which he thought was difficult to aſcertain, as people were conſtantly returning to their poſſeſſions in that part of the country, which they had evacuated during the late war; but he knew there were more than 600 petitioners. This buſineſs was fairly brought forward, and need not be completed until the laſt ſeſſions.

Mr. G. Clymer had been in that country in the year 1777; he knew there were more than 300 inhabitants at that time in the town of Fort Pitt alone; and it was thickly covered with plantations and farms beſide: but he did not know what its population was at preſent; the gentlemen from the county ſhould know beſt.

Mr. Robinſon reconciled the ideas of Mr. Evans and Mr. Clymer, by ſaying the one meant taxable inhabitants, and the other included women and children.

Mr. Brackenridge. The ſegment propoſed to be taken from Weſtmoreland is ſmall, but certainly contains more than 300 inhabitants, or even 300 taxables. Some part of this ſegment is not ſo cloſely ſettled as it ſoon muſt be; there are fields cleared and even orchards long ago planted in that quarter, and which in the courſe of the war have been deſerted by the inhabitants. Theſe retiring to Cumberland county and other places, renting farms for terms not yet expired, or perhaps from ſome apprehenſion of war again commencing with the ſavages, have not yet all returned, but are coming in daily and filling the vacant ſpace. But the town of Pittſburgh is within this ſegment, containing at a moderate computation about 1500 people. It muſt be highly inconvenient to drag theſe to a conſiderable diſtance, as jurors, witneſſes and ſuitors of a court; that town the inhabitants have long expected and prayed to have a ſeat of juſtice eſtabliſhed there.

The ſegment that is propoſed to be taken from Waſhington is larger and muſt contain 700 taxables. But a conſiderable part of that tract towards the river is not cloſely ſettled, but ſcattered [illegible] the Ohio [illegible] ſoil, contiguous to the [illegible] ſettled up. It was known [illegible] on account of the war, [illegible] returning. [illegible] is expreſſed by the inhabitants [illegible], with reſpect to theſe boundaries, [illegible] it will be, that they are not ſufficiently [illegible]. But I was diſpoſed to take what I could [illegible] with the good will of the repreſentatives of the neighbouring counties, as it was the accommodation of the town and the adjacent neighbourhood, I had in view. If there are citizens who wiſh to be comprehended within this county, when the bill paſſes into a law, we will endeavour to comprehend them, if it can be conveniently done. If any wiſh to be left out, we ſhall endeavour to gratify them.

With the regard to the expence, it is an object with ourſelves, and concerns but us. Our expence will be ſmall from the mode propoſed, the renting buildings for ſome years for a jail and court houſe, we have new buildings every year going forward. It will be eaſy to obtain one of thoſe during the ſitting of the court, at a ſmall expence: we now have what may ſuffice for a jail; for even the counties of Weſtmoreland and Waſhington have heretofore made uſe of it, and on ſome occaſions have ſent priſoners whom it was unſafe to retain with them. At a future day a jail and court houſe may be built, when population is increaſed, and we can better afford it.

But the great object of the ſtate ought to be to encourage that town. It muſt be the ſecond place in Pennſylvania, and the natural aſſociate of Philadelphia. It will engage and ſecure to this ſtate a great ſhare of the trade to the weſtward. This is the nexus, the tying place where commerce is brought within the commonwealth. This is an object which muſt ſtrike every one.

The conſtituting Pittſburgh a ſeat of juſtice will engage the attention of many perſons, and induce them to ſettle there and in the neighbouring county. It will give an additional value to the lands within the ſtate to the weſtward, and eſpecially to the part oppoſite to the town, and now propoſed to be ſold.

It muſt be obſerved that this point was brought forward by me, and for that reaſon I have ſome delicacy in not greatly preſſing it. I have juſt ſtated ſome of the circumſtances, and will leave it to the reflections of the judicious.

Mr. Fitzſimons acquieſced in the ſentiments of Mr. Brackenridge, and hoped the buſineſs would go forward.

The report was adopted, and a bill ordered to be brought in for the diviſion of that county.

FRIDAY December 1, 1786.

The houſe, agreeable to the order of the day, reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee (conſiſting of Meſſrs. Wynkoop, Brackenridge, and Whitehill) directing a bill to be brought in, to authoriſe the receiver general to receive, for arrearages due on lands purchaſed before the fourth of July, 1776, three fourth parts of ſuch arrearages in depreciation and other certificates, in the manner he now receives bills of credit of this ſtate of the 1ſt of June, 1780, and the 7th of April, 1781.

Mr. Morris. I am afraid the gentlemen upon that committee have not conſidered the ſubject with all

the importance it deserves: if they had, I am pretty confident they would never have made a report which had for its object a violation of public faith.

An act of assembly passed on the 7th day of April, in 1781, for emitting the sum of 500,000l. pledged as a fund for its redemption, the arrearages due on lands taken up before the year 1776, as well as the public faith and honor of the state: the seventh section of that is in these words:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That together with the guarantee of the honor and faith of Pennsylvania, which is hereby given, so much as shall be sufficient of the arrearages and sums of money due to this state, for lands heretofore granted or claimed, by virtue of warrants, locations, surveys, or any other title that might be deemed good and valid, according to the law, custom or usage in force, under the late government, shall be and hereby is pledged and declared to be a fund, out of which the bills of credit aforesaid shall be redeemed and cancelled, within the term of five years, from the passing of this act, in the manner following, that is to say, the one fifth thereof yearly and every year until the whole shall be redeemed and cancelled as aforesaid."

Here, sir, you find the public faith and honor, in direct terms, are pledged with this fund for the security of the holders of those bills and their future redemption; which I hope this house will never consent to violate. Indeed, if the whole of the emissions of the year 1781 were brought in and destroyed, there might be some reason to apply the remainder of this fund to some other purposes: but that is not the case, for there is now in circulation about 64,000l. as I am informed by the comptroller general, to whom I applied for information on this subject, and there is a further sum payable in this money of 11,000l. The debts due from the holders of these lands were contracted at a time when they could have no expectation of paying in any thing but specie, or paper, which at that time was of specie rate: they have received ample value, and from that consideration should pay the price. I don't know a greater misfortune attending our revenue system, than this of holding out encouragement to those who neglect to comply with the requisition of the laws: when I say encouragement, I mean in giving the delinquent an opportunity to satisfy his proportion of the public burthen at less expence than those do who are prompt in paying their proportion. Every body knows how (in the taxes payable in continental money) those who, to give energy to government, paid their taxes immediately on demand, paid them to some effect, but those who delayed for a time paid with little or nothing. The report now before us holds out a similar premium to those who have not paid in the arrearages so long due, by enabling them to discharge at a less value than those who have shewn themselves the better citizens by paying off for the benefit of government £.81,678:0:8: during the last nine months £.12,754:2:4. The remainder has been long due (four years before the bills were issued) and the state has acted with great lenity towards these persons. By an act passed in April 1782 they were allowed two years more for the payment (which if not then effected, the sheriffs were ordered to seize and sell those estates,) but another act in 1785, not only extended the time until April 1787, but opened a loan-office to lend them money upon these estates, to enable those to pay who otherwise shall it not in their power; and on their neglect the lands ordered to be sold. Thus is seen the lenity exercised by government, and I leave it to the house to see how extraordinary the demand is to allow them to discharge it at a sixth or eighth part of its value. Gentlemen will not insist upon, for surely there is no good reason why it should be done. The debt, as I said before, they never could expect to pay in any thing but specie, for which they have received a compensation fully equal to its value. Shall the state then come forward now, in order to favor a small number, and shall they do such an act of injustice to the majority? Shall we indulge those who neglect to pay for years, and not those who have been more prompt? if it is insisted upon, I hope we shall return the money to those who have paid it years ago, and set them upon an equality.

But instead of sanctifying the measure proposed, I think the parties should be directed to come forward, and pay in their arrearages, that so this money might be taken up, and whatever remained might be brought forward, in order to assist in complying with the requisitions of Congress, and might perhaps in a great degree supply our deficiency, and I am of opinion that those who possess more property than would discharge their debts should be compelled, if they will not do it willingly; for they would not give up their lands, which are five or six times the value, or if they did, purchasers would offer that would be glad to have them on worse terms.

If the payments were to come forward properly, we should then obtain a revenue perhaps from them, beside paying the debts they are mortgaged for. But as I do not know what arguments may be offered in support of applying it in the manner proposed by the resolution: I shall at present enter no further into a discussion.

(To be continued.)

American Occurrences.

SALEM, Nov. 11.

The kingdom of Ireland and the commonwealth of Massachusetts, seem to be in a similar situation, both internally convulsed by natural malcontents. But it has been remarked that as the works of creation are executed on a larger plan in this quarter of the globe than in any other, the views and objects of its inhabitants are proportionably more grand and extensive. While the White-boys or Right-boys of Ireland are only endeavouring to shake off the oppressions of their avaricious priesthood, and lighten the burden of the oppressed, the mobility of Massachusetts are determined to divest themselves of the intolerable grievance of natural evil in general, and enjoy the pure pleasures of paradise. While the former nobly resolve to oppose their moral oppressors, until they are glutted with their blood, or until humanity raises her angel voice in the council of the nation, to protect the toiling peasant, the latter, more enterprising, aims a home stroke at nature herself, to pull down her constitution, abolish her laws and totally annihilate the evils which have, till this aurora of the Millenium, been tacked to human life!

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.

At a former day, when the appointment of a law officer was under the consideration of the late assembly, sensible people expressed the warmest approbation of the measure. Scarcely a law has been passed for a long time that does not bear evident marks of the want of such an officer. Not to speak of grammatical inaccuracies, which reflect disgrace on the legislature that lets them escape, the lame, imperfect manner, in which most of them are worded, renders them unintelligible, and induces a necessity of a frequent recurrence to supplements, which, besides the increase of expence to the state, embarrass and confuse the law, which is to be the rule of conduct, than which a more glaring abuse cannot exist.

It is, however, to be hoped that the expression of the future laws of this state, will be simplified as much as possible. The barbarous tautology, which has crept into our laws and ordinances, in imitation of those of England, cannot by any means render them clearly understood. Congress pass all their acts with a simplicity and brevity, which is truly worthy of imitation. No redundant sounding expressions load the line, vacant of sense or meaning. All is clear, free, and concise, and not liable to misconstruction.

It is a disagreeable reflection, that almost every year brings forth a contested election. Last year Northumberland, thanks to faction and party-spirit, engrossed nearly four or five days of the assembly's time, although half as many hours might have been sufficient. Bedford is not likely to murder so much time. The house has already decided on the pretensions of two of the candidates, whom they have admitted to take their seats. And had the returns for the first, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth districts, contained a statement of the number of votes for all the different candidates, the whole would have been decided upon at once.

Pittsburgh, January 13.

The heavy rains and constant thaw for this some time past, swelled the Alleghany and Monongahela to a very great height, several Kentucky boats passed down the latter adrift, all of them loaded. The Alleghany overflowed its banks to such a degree, that a great part of the reserved tract, opposite this place, was under water. The inhabitants of the ferry-house were obliged to leave it, and it was with the greatest difficulty they escaped, as the flat, canoes, &c. had been carried by the water to what is called the second bank; a great distance from the usual bed of the river. We have not yet received an account of the damage done, but judge it must be considerable.

Among the several species of injustice sometimes authorised by law, there are few more pregnant with destructive consequences, than the removal of seats of justice. The facility that has hitherto attended attempts of this kind, affords the strongest encouragement to every man of influence to raise a party in his favor--circulate petitions--and seize the assembly into compliance, to fix the seat of justice on or adjacent to his land, so as to increase the value of it two, three, four, or even five fold. It requires no great share of skill to calculate that in proportion as the value of his land is increased, that of the persons who live near where the seat of justice originally stood, must be reduced. Thus the people of one part of a county are enriched at the expence of those of another---thus are irreconcileable enmities formed ---thus are the foundations of integrity undermined ---and perhaps no greater source of discord could be found.

That in some instances the present scite of courts of justice may be rather inconvenient to a part of the inhabitants of a county, must be admitted. But unless this were an intolerable grievance, perhaps it would be better to let them remain where they are. Whenever new counties are laid out hereafter, it is sincerely hoped, that such care will be taken in chusing scites for courts of justice, that no reasonable cause of application for a removal may exist. Applications of any other description should so effectually be discountenanced, as to cut off all hopes of success in such pernicious designs.

☞ Those gentlemen who have not paid their first subscription for the Pittsburgh Gazette, would oblige the Printers by forwarding it to them. Dec. 20, 1786.

*** There is a letter at the Printing Office for Mr. William Lockhart, addressed to the care of Mr. William Little, either of the above gentlemen are desired to call for it. Jan. 5, 1787.

Bon Mot of the late sir John Fielding.

A Fellow who made it a practice to pay six-pence for a bason of soup at various coffee-houses, and steal at the same time a silver table spoon, was at last detected, and brought before justice Fielding. Sir John asked him what he was? To which the fellow replied, I belong to the law sir. The law! pshaw! that's impossible, said sir John. If you did you would have stolen the bason too.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th of October last, an indented Irish servant Man, named JOHN BUCHANAN, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black complexion, of a very effeminate appearance, short black hair, speaks with the brogue, is very pregnant with little artifice, and a notorious liar; had on a blue broadcloth coat, with yellow buttons, moletkin jacket, black breeches, and a large cocked castor hat; took with him two horses, one black, 15 and an half hands high, with a small star, his left hind foot white, marked on the right-buttock U S, almost worn out; the other a bay; he carried a case of holster pistols and a fusil; endeavoured to change the horses in the Alleghany Mountain, on his way down the old Virginia road; he had then in company with him a young woman, whom he passed for his wife; he was bought of Jeremiah Warder, Parker & Co. in Philadelphia, on the 27th of May, 1784; says he was born in Cork, and is a glove maker. As he had access to a large store in Pittsburgh, it appears that he has carried off a considerable sum of mony and other valuable property; it is therefore expected that he may escape to Ireland, should this be the case, the above reward shall be paid to any person that will have him apprehended, so that he may be brought to justice, and a reward of Forty Dollars shall be paid to any person that will have him taken up and secured in any workhouse or prison in the United States, so that his master may get him again, or that will deliver him to General Febiger, in Philadelphia; Walter Roe, in Baltimore; Michael M'Kewan, in Martinsburgh, Virginia, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh, and all reasonable charges.

Jan. 10, 1787. JAMES O'HARA.

CAME to the plantation whereon Peter Brandon now lives, on Chartier's creek; 10 miles from Pittsburgh, about the first week in May last, a bay COLT, about 12 or 13 hands high, no brand or spots on him, has a dark mane and tail; he trots all. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

PETER BRANDON.

THIS is to inform the public, that the Recorders Office, &c. for Westmoreland county, is at present kept at the dwelling house of Colonel Nehemiah Stokeley, where attendance will be given by me

BENJAMIN NEILLY.
for James Hamilton, Esq; Recorder.

Dec. 13.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, December 12, 1786.

Ordered, That the following bill be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT for giving, during a limited time, a right of pre-emption to the actual ſettlers within the counties of Waſhington and Fayette, and that part of Weſtmoreland, which lies within the territory purchaſed of the Indians, at a treaty held at Fort Stanwix, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight.

WHEREAS by the act of general aſſembly of this commonwealth, paſſed on the firſt day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four; entitled, 'An Act for opening the land office, for granting and diſpoſing of the unappropriated lands within this ſtate, no reſervation was made, or right of pre-emption given to ſettlers on the lands, purchaſed of the Indians at a treaty held at Fort Stanwix, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight; but it was left in the power of all perſons whatever, to make application and take out warrants for thoſe lands.

And whereas, many of the ſettlers on the ſaid lands have been driven from their habitations in the courſe of the war, or have remained therein, and during the ſaid time with much ſuffering, and at great riſks have formed a barrier to the country.

And whereas, by reaſon of the war and other cauſes, it is difficult for ſuch ſettlers to pay the purchaſe money, and take out warrants for the ſaid lands immediately; it is therefore juſt and reaſonable, that a right of pre-emption for a limited time be given to them, and that they may take out warrants for the lands which they have poſſeſſed and improved at ſo great peril.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That no warrant ſhall iſſue from the land office of this ſtate, for any tract of land on which a ſettlement is made, unleſs to ſuch perſon or perſons reſpectively, who have made the ſettlement or their legal repreſentatives, until the tenth day of April, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and if any ſuch warrant ſhall iſſue otherwiſe than aforeſaid, it ſhall be deemed to have iſſued by ſurpriſe, and ſhall be of no avail at law.

Provided always, That by a ſettlement ſhall be underſtood, an actual perſonal reſident ſettlement, with a manifeſt intention of making it a place of abode and the means of ſupporting a family, and continued from time to time, unleſs interrupted by the enemy, or by going into the military ſervice of this country, during the war.

Provided always, That this act ſhall extend only to the counties of Waſhington, Fayette and that part of Weſtmoreland, which is within the territory purchaſed, of or from the Indians at Fort Stanwix, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty eight, and that no ſuch ſettler ſhall or may have the pre-emption of a tract, exceeding four hundred acres, by reaſon of any ſuch ſettlements.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, November 30, 1786.

Ordered. That the following bill be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk
of the General Aſſembly.

An Act to divide Waſhington county into election diſtricts.

WHEREAS by the eighteenth ſection of the conſtitution it is provided, 'That each county at its own choice may be divided into diſtricts, hold elections therein, and elect their repreſentatives in the county, and their other elective officers:' and as a diviſion of the county of Waſhington would contribute to the eaſe and convenience of the good citizens thereof in holding their annual elections.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the elections of the county of Waſhington, which is divided into ſix diſtricts, ſhall be held in ſix places, to wit; the freemen of the county within the following bounds, beginning at the mouth of Ten Mile Creek, and up the ſame to the head of David Gray's branch, and thence to the neareſt head of Wheeling Creek, and down ſaid creek to the ſtate line, thence along ſaid line to Monongahela River, thence down ſaid river to the place of beginning, being the firſt diſtrict, ſhall hold their elections at the houſe of Jacob Kline on Muddy Creek. The freemen of the following bounds beginning at the mouth of Peter's creek, and up the ſame to the head of the ſouth fork thereof, thence along the dividing ridge, which divides the waters of Monongahela river and Chartiers creek, to the great road leading from Redſtone ferry to Waſhington, near Martin Dagger's, thence by a ſtraight line to David Enoch's mill, on the north fork of Ten Mile creek, thence by a ſouth line to the principal ſouth fork of ſaid creek, thence with the line of the firſt diſtrict down ſaid creek to Monongahela river, thence down ſaid river to the place of beginning, being the ſecond diſtrict, ſhall hold their elections at Shafbazer Bentley's mill, on Pidgeon creek. The freemen of the following bounds, beginning at the mouth of Montour's run, (Ohio river) thence up ſaid run, to the head of the principal branch thereof, thence ſouth, (croſſing Robinſon's run) to Miller's run, thence down ſaid run to Chartier's creek, thence by a ſtrait line to the head of the principal fork of Peter's creek: thence with the line of the ſecond diſtrict down ſaid creek to Monongahela river, and down ſaid river to Ohio river, and down ſaid river to the place of beginning, being the third diſtrict, ſhall hold their elections at the houſe of Daniel Shaugan in ſaid diſtrict. The freemen of the following bounds, beginning at the head of Peter's creek, and along the lines of the ſecond diſtrict, to the ſouth fork of Ten Mile creek, thence weſterly by the lines of the firſt diſtrict to the weſtern boundary line of the ſame, thence north to Croſs creek, thence up ſaid creek to Marſhal's ſaw mill, thence to the head thereof at William Campble's, thence along the dividing ridge to Miller's run, thence with ſaid run to Chartier's creek, thence along the line of the third diſtrict to the place of beginning, being the fourth diſtrict, ſhall hold their elections at the court houſe in the town of Waſhington. The freemen of the following bounds, beginning at the mouth of Montour's run, thence with the lines of the third diſtrict to Miller's run, to the head thereof, thence with the line of the fourth diſtrict and to the neareſt place on ſaid line to the head of Racoon creek, from thence a ſtraight line to ſaid creek, and down the ſame to Ohio river, thence up ſaid river to the place of beginning, being the fifth diſtrict, ſhall hold their elections at the houſe of Joſhua Meek, in the ſaid diſtrict. And all the freemen of the remainder of the county, not included in the before-mentioned diſtricts, ſhall hold their elections at the houſe of George Slazer, on the waters of King's creek.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on thoſe indebted to the late houſe of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and ſettle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.

Have for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Caſh, Flour, Whiſky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Aſhes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c. &c.

Pittſburgh, July 28.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office in Market-ſtreet, betweeen Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

FREEMAN & SAVEREN,

Cabinet Makers and Upholſterers,

MAKES in the neweſt faſhion and neateſt manner, all kinds of Cabinet work; alſo, they do the buſineſs of Upholſters in the different branches. They are determined to aſk the loweſt prices for their work and hope by their attention to the commands of thoſe who pleaſe to employ them, to merit a continuance of their favors. Pittſburgh, Nov. 17, 1786.

Juſt opened and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormſby's.

A LARGE *and general aſſortment of DRY and WET GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, country produce, peltry or ginſeng.* *JOHN GIBSON.*

Pittſburgh, December 9, 1786.

WHEREAS a miſtaken opinion has prevailed among ſome people reſpecting the commencement of their payments for the Pittſburgh Gazette; ſome ſuppoſing the advertiſement circulated by the Printers obliged all perſons to pay from the firſt number which was publiſhed, others, with more propriety, and with a better face of juſtice, that they were bound to compenſate the Printers from the date of the firſt paper they ſhould receive---for the ſatisfaction of ſuch as are doubtful reſpecting the commencement of their payment, I do hereby inform them, that payment for the Pittſburgh Gazette commences from the date of the firſt paper each ſubſcriber receives.

JOHN SCULL.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has paſſed his note of hand to Francis Williams, dated the 19th inſtant, for the ſum of fifteen pounds, for a conſideration which he was to receive, but the ſaid Williams not fulfilling his part of the agreement; I do forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

Pittſburgh. Dec. 25, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their former cuſtomers in particular, that they have opened their new ſhop, oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Nicholas's, at the ſign of the Croſs Keys, where they mean to carry on the Hatting buſineſs in all its various branches. Ladies and gentlemen may be ſupplied with hats of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhion, on the ſhorteſt notice, by the publics moſt humble ſervants.

JOHN & DANIEL CRAIG.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 29, 1786.

N. B. Beaver, fox, racoon and muſkrat ſkins, taken as caſh, or beef, pork, butter and flour taken in part pay; likewiſe wool at the current ſelling price.

STRAYED from the town of Pittſburgh the 27th of November laſt, a Horſe, between a brown and a dun colour, has a ſtar in his forehead, a ſwitch tail, no brand, about 4 years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward, beſides reaſonable charges paid by

Dec. 20, 1786. WILLIAM DICK.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry, where* Subſcriptions (at 17/6 per ann.) Advertiſements, &c. *for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*----ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding a ſquare are inſerted in proportion.

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STATE of PENNSYLVANIA,

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, December 12, 1786.

Ordered, That the following bill be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the minnte,
PETER Z. LLOYD,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT for giving, during a limited time, a right of pre-emption to the actual ſettlers within the counties of Waſhington and Fayette, and that part of Weſtmoreland, which lies within the territory purchaſed of the Indians, at a treaty held at Fort Stanwix, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight.

WHEREAS by the act of general aſſembly of this commonwealth, paſſed on the firſt day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four; entitled, 'An Act for opening the land office, for granting and diſpoſing of the unappropriated lands within this ſtate, no reſervation was made, or right of pre-emption given to ſettlers on the lands, purchaſed of the Indians at a treaty held at Fort Stanwix, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight; but it was left in the power of all perſons whatever, to make application and take out warrants for thoſe lands.

And whereas, many of the ſettlers on the ſaid lands have been driven from their habitations in the courſe of the war, or have remained therein, and during the ſaid time with much ſuffering, and at great riſks have formed a barrier to the country.

And whereas, by reaſon of the war and other cauſes, it is difficult for ſuch ſettlers to pay the purchaſe money, and take out warrants for the ſaid lands immediately; it is therefore juſt and reaſonable, that a right of pre-emption for a limited time be given to them, and that they may take out warrants for the lands which they have poſſeſſed and improved at ſo great peril.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That no warrant ſhall iſſue from the land office of this ſtate, for any tract of land on which a ſettlement is made, unleſs to ſuch perſon or perſons reſpectively, who have made the ſettlement or their legal repreſentatives, until the tenth day of April, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and if any ſuch warrant ſhall iſſue otherwiſe than aforeſaid, it ſhall be deemed to have iſſued by ſurpriſe, and ſhall be of no avail at law.

Provided always, That by a ſettlement ſhall be underſtood, an actual perſonal reſident ſettlement, with a manifeſt intention of making it a place of abode and the means of ſupporting a family, and continued from time to time, unleſs interrupted by the enemy, or by going into the military ſervice of this country, during the war.

Provided always, That this act ſhall extend only to the counties of Waſhington, Fayette and that part of Weſtmoreland, which is within the territory purchaſed, of or from the Indians at Fort Stanwix, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty eight, and that no ſuch ſettler ſhall or may have the pre-emption of a tract, exceeding four hundred acres, by reaſon of any ſuch ſettlements.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA,

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, November 30, 1786.

Ordered, That the following bill be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk
of the General Aſſembly.

An Act to divide Waſhington county into election diſtricts.

WHEREAS by the eighteenth ſection of the conſtitution it is provided, 'That each county at its own choice may be divided into diſtricts, hold elections therein, and elect their repreſentatives in the county, and their other elective officers:' and as a diviſion of the county of Waſhington would contribute to the eaſe and convenience of the good citizens thereof in holding their annual elections.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the elections of the county of Waſhington, which is divided into ſix diſtricts, ſhall be held in ſix places, to wit; the freemen of the county within the following bounds, beginning at the mouth of Ten Mile Creek, and up the ſame to the head of David Gray's branch, and thence to the neareſt head of Wheeling Creek, and down ſaid creek to the ſtate line, thence along ſaid line to Monongahela River, thence down ſaid river to the place of beginning, being the firſt diſtrict, ſhall hold their elections at the houſe of Jacob Kline on Muddy Creek. The freemen of the following bounds beginning at the mouth of Peter's creek, and up the ſame to the head of the ſouth fork thereof, thence along the dividing ridge, which divides the waters of Monongahela river and Chartiers creek, to the great road leading from Redſtone ferry to Waſhington, near Martin Dagger's, thence by a ſtraight line to David Enoch's mill, on the north fork of Ten Mile creek, thence by a ſouth line to the principal ſouth fork of ſaid creek, thence with the line of the firſt diſtrict down ſaid creek to Monongahela river, thence down ſaid river to the place of beginning, being the ſecond diſtrict, ſhall hold their elections at Shaſbazer Bentley's mill, on Pidgeon creek. The freemen of the following bounds, beginning at the mouth of Montour's run, (Ohio river) thence up ſaid run, to the head of the principal branch thereof, thence ſouth, (croſſing Robinſon's run) to Miller's run, thence down ſaid run to Chartier's creek, thence by a ſtrait line to the head of the principal fork of Peter's creek, thence with the line of the ſecond diſtrict down ſaid creek to Monongahela river, and down ſaid river to Ohio river, and down ſaid river to the place of beginning, being the third diſtrict, ſhall hold their elections at the houſe of Daniel Shaugan in ſaid diſtrict. The freemen of the following bounds, beginning at the head of Peter's creek, and along the lines of the ſecond diſtrict, to the ſouth fork of Ten Mile creek, thence weſterly by the lines of the firſt diſtrict to the weſtern boundary line of the ſtate, thence north to Croſs creek, thence up ſaid creek to Marſhal's ſaw mill, thence to the head thereof at William Campble's, thence along the dividing ridge to Miller's run, thence with ſaid run to Chartier's creek, thence along the line of the third diſtrict to the place of beginning, being the fourth diſtrict, ſhall hold their elections at the court houſe in the town of Waſhington. The freemen of the following bounds, beginning at the mouth of Montour's run, thence with the lines of the third diſtrict to Miller's run, to the head thereof, thence with the line of the fourth diſtrict and to the neareſt place on ſaid line to the head of Racoon creek, from thence a ſtraight line to ſaid creek, and down the ſame to Ohio river, thence up ſaid river to the place of beginning, being the fifth diſtrict, ſhall hold their elections at the houſe of Joſhua Meek, in the ſaid diſtrict. And all the freemen of the remainder of the county, not included in the before-mentioned diſtricts, ſhall hold their elections at the houſe of George Slazer, on the waters of King's creek.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on thoſe indebted to the late houſe of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and ſettle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.

Have for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Caſh, Flour, Whiſky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Aſhes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c. &c.

Pittſburgh, July 28.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office in Market-ſtreet, betweeen Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

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Cabinet Makers and Upholſterers,

MAKES in the neweſt faſhion and neateſt manner, all kinds of Cabinet work; alſo, they do the buſineſs of Upholſters in the different branches. They are determined to aſk the loweſt prices for their work and hope by their attention to the commands of thoſe who pleaſe to employ them, to merit a continuance of their favors. Pittſburgh, Nov. 17, 1786.

Juſt opened and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormſby's.

A LARGE *and general aſſortment of DRY and WET GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, country produce, peltry or ginſeng.* *JOHN GIBSON.*

Pittſburgh, December 9, 1786.

WHEREAS a miſtaken opinion has prevailed among ſome people reſpecting the commencement of their payments for the Pittſburgh Gazette; ſome ſuppoſing the advertiſement circulated by the Printers obliged all perſons to pay from the firſt number which was publiſhed, others, with more propriety, and with a better face of juſtice, that they were bound to compenſate the Printers from the date of the firſt paper they ſhould receive---for the ſatisfaction of ſuch as are doubtful reſpecting the commencement of their payment, I do hereby inform them, that payment for the Pittſburgh Gazette commences from the date of the firſt paper each ſubſcriber receives.

JOHN SCULL.

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WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 25, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their former cuſtomers in particular, that they have opened their new ſhop, oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Nicholas's, at the ſign of the Croſs Keys, where they mean to carry on the Hatting buſineſs in all its various branches. Ladies and gentlemen may be ſupplied with hats of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhion, on the ſhorteſt notice, by the publics moſt humble ſervants.

JOHN & DANIEL CRAIG.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 29, 1786.

N. B. Beaver, fox, racoon and muſkrat ſkins, taken as caſh, or beef, pork, butter and flour taken in part pay; likewiſe wool at the current ſelling price.

STRAYED from the town of Pittſburgh the 27th of November laſt, a Horſe, between a brown and a dun colour, has a ſtar in his forehead, a ſwitch tail, no brand, about 4 years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward, beſides reaſonable charges paid by

Dec. 20, 1786. WILLIAM DICK.

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